

Because the settlers in Center Creek depended upon farming for their livelihood, irrigation waters were of utmost importance. Some of the earliest community cooperative projects, as well as some of the disputes, transpired because of the need for irrigation water.

The first settlers in the area laid claim to the water in Center Creek and also some of the smaller streams nearby. This meant that new families coming into the area either had to get permission from the older residents to use the water, or look elsewhere for their irrigation needs. The new settlers felt that there was ample water for everyone if it were to be distributed fairly, but try as they would, they couldn't persuade the original settlers to give up much of it.

As a result, many meetings were held in an effort to solve the problem, and it was finally resolved that the newer settlers would go into Center Creek Canyon and look for sites where reservoirs could be built to hold water that was just going to waste. They located and staked out six reservoir sites, and began the task of building the dams. However, the struggles were still not ended because the early settlers then attempted to stop them from filling the dams. Many lively meetings ensued before it was finally decided to organize a reservoir company in 1879 and subsequently the Center Creek Irrigation and Water Company in 1887. Now 72 years later these two companies were consolidated in 1962.

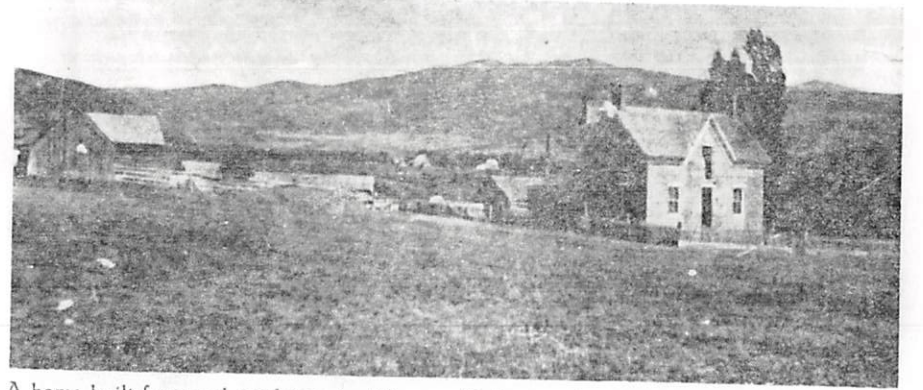
With the organization of the Irrigation Company, the settlement of disputes was left up to the officers and directors, who attempted to be as fair as possible. William Richardson Sr. was the first president of the company. Other officers were Parley Murdock, Archibald Sellers and George Hyrum Sweat.

While the community of Center Creek was growing, another community about two miles north of Center began to develop. This was known as Lake Creek, and began about 1877. Robert Lindsay and his wife Sarah Ann, and William Lindsay and his wife Mary, had been living in Heber, but decided to look around for a site where they might establish more permanent homes. They finally decided on a site three miles east of Heber, near a spring, and in 1877 moved from Heber to begin farming the rich soil.

They built log homes and lived close together until about 1883 when they decided it would be much easier to work the farm land if one family lived in the upper section. They drew lots to see who would move, and Robert got the "cut" to move. He built a two-room log house and later a large, two-story home for his family.

As these men found success in farming the Lake Creek land, others soon began to take up homesteads in the area. Some of these homesteaders included Bengt Peterson, James Nash, William Murdoch Sr., William Baird Sr. and John W. Crook.

An excellent sandstone quarry was developed on property owned by John Crook and Herbert Clegg. The stone was used to build many of



A home built from red sandstone by Thomas Phillips in the early days of the Lake Creek area. This photograph was taken of the home in 1910.

the homes in Center Creek, Lake Creek, Heber and even in Salt Lake City. Some of the buildings constructed of the stone were the Stake House and County Court House, the jail and the Central and North Schools, all in Heber. The sand stone was also used for sidewalks and for lining graves.

Lake Creek settlers also had their irrigation water problems as the population began to grow, and on May 2, 1888 the farmers of the area met to formulate plans for an irrigation company. An organizing committee was formed with Robert Broadhead as chairman and Robert Clegg as secretary. By July 6, 1888 the company organization was ready and Mr. Broadhead was elected as the first president. William Lindsay was named secretary with Henry Chatwin as treasurer and John Lee and Henry Clegg as directors.

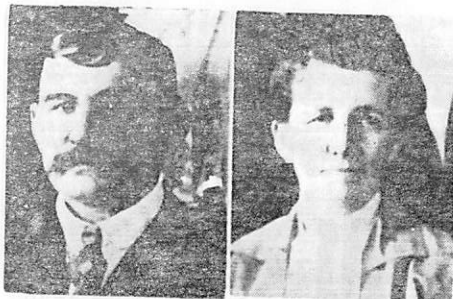
First stockholders in the company were Henry Clegg, Robert Broadhead, John Lee, Henry Chatwin, James Nash, Elizabeth Nash, a Mrs. Phillips, John Baird, William Baird, James Baird, Robert and William Lindsay, Milton and William Murdoch, Orson Lee, Abram Hatch, Bengt Peterson, Mrs. Elisha Jones, Richard Jones, Thomas Campbell, William Blake, Mrs. William Cole, Eric Erickson, William Priestly, John Lloyd, Nels and Ludwig Anderson, Thomas and William Clegg, William Davis, Rasmus Miller, Rasmus Anderson and Charles W. Giles.

For several years the Lake Creek settlement continued, and separate school and church organizations were developed. However, it was gradually assimilated into the Center Creek development and became part of that community.

Industry in Center Creek has largely centered around farming. However, one of the first sawmills in the valley was constructed in Center Creek Canyon by Henry McMullin, William M. Wall and James Adams.

A general store was opened by William Baxter, who also operated a creamery. He bought milk from the farmers, made it into butter and

Quarry & Quarrymen
add John
add Jack



John began school at the age of eight, but was rebellious at the strict and rigid rules of teachers and quit before the year was out. He attended again at the age of ten for a year, with Bill Buys as teacher, and through the second winter under the tutelage of John Wing.

Unhappy with school and home life, John ran away from home at the age of twelve and went to Ashley Valley with James and Al Hatch. He worked for the Hatch ranch as a chore boy and horse wrangler, learning the fundamentals of handling horses. He learned to ride well and spent many years of his life in the saddle. This early experience brought him a brief, yet historical bit of fame. While working for the Lily Park Cattle Company in western Colorado, Buffalo Bill Cody came through the area, looking for good cowboys and stock to begin his Wild West show.

John Muir was hired as a bronc rider and rode in the first rodeo Cody put on for the public at Denver. He related the experience thus: "I made one good ride and then got piled high by the second horse. Cody cussed me out for the bad showing and I got mad and quit. Had I controlled my temper I could have gone to Europe with Cody, as he was scheduled to go at the time with all the riders."

He worked for various cattle outfits in western Colorado and eastern Utah. Badmen and early western outlaws frequently came through this country to hide out or work awhile and lay low while they planned another robbery. John was at the Lily Park ranch working about the year 1880, when the notorious outlaw Butch Cassidy came to the cabin where John was camping. He asked to stay overnight. John said he was alone. About sundown a sheriff's posse rode up to the cabin. Cassidy threw open the

door and, with gun in hand, ordered the horsemen to put up their hands. He then ordered John to go and remove their guns. Then Cassidy ordered the group to leave. After they left, Cassidy went to bed telling John the sheriff wouldn't return till morning. John lay awake all night, expecting bullets to fly any moment. With the crack of dawn, Cassidy saddled his horse and left.

While on prolonged trips back home to Heber, John had selected the girl he was to marry, and on December 25, 1889, Sarah Emily Rooker became his wife. Four children were born to this marriage: Louie, October 16, 1890; Russell, November 27, 1895; Curtis, June 1, 1903, and Joseph, June 24, 1910. After marriage he settled down and began working around Heber and vicinity, spending several winters working in Park City in the silver mines.

He usually returned to Center and worked with his father on the farm. He took over the farm completely about 1900 and engaged in the cattle and sheep business during the remainder of his life.

Sarah Emily Rooker Muir died of pneumonia on January 27, 1927. Her life was one of complete devotion to her family. She received a good education and taught school a year or two before her marriage. After her marriage she settled down to the task of making a home for her husband and children, and always trying to gain the best possible education for her children. Her goal was partially realized, in that all four children graduated from high school, three attending college a short time and one graduating. She was a faithful Relief Society worker.

John Muir was well respected in Heber Valley. He served as a director on the Daniels Irrigation and Willow Creek Companies, was active in the Center Creek culinary water system development and water company.

Louie became a talented singer, studied at Brigham Young University and sang for many years. Russell enlisted in World War I and died from influenza in France, October 29, 1918.

Curtis took over the active management of the farm about 1924. After that time, John spent alternate periods visiting Louie and Joseph and always called Center Creek

home. He died from causes incident to age at Ogden, August 13, 1949, and was interred in Heber City.

HERBERT AND SARAH CALISTA SMITH CLEGG



Herbert Clegg was born in Springville, Utah, July 5, 1860, son of Henry and Margaret Ann Griffith Clegg. Married Sarah Calista Smith 28 Jan. 1882. They were parents of 11 children, six of whom were living in 1956. Herbert died 24 Feb. 1943. Calista died 18 Dec. 1918. Buried in Heber, Utah.

Herbert Clegg moved to Heber in 1872 with his parents. His early life was spent on his father's farm and working at the shingle mill.

He married Sarah Calista Smith Jan. 28, 1882. He homesteaded a farm on Lake Creek where he lived.

In 1890 he began working as a stone mason, a trade he followed the remaining years of his active life. He helped in the construction of many stone buildings in and around Heber. Some include the homes of John E. Austin (now Dr. Wherritt home), Mark Jeffs (now Hospital), Abraham Hatch (now rest home), also Co-op Store (now Heber Exchange), the North and Central schools, Heber Bank and many others.

He also operated a stone quarry in Lake Creek Canyon.

Some of the masons with whom he worked were Joseph Watkins, Elisha Everett, William Thacker, Joseph Gappmayer and Byron Averett.

In 1913 he moved to Tabiona, Utah, where he and his son Ervan operated a sawmill in Wolf Creek Canyon, Wasatch County.

THOMAS ALBERT AND HAZEL LINDSAY GILES



Thomas Albert Giles was born Jan. 30, 1883, at Heber, a son of Lorenzo and Nancy Bethia Shelton Giles. He was married to Hazel Lindsay Feb. 2, 1910. She is the daughter of James and Agnes Watson Lindsay. She was born at Center Creek Nov. 8, 1890. To them were born four children, two survive, Lorenzo Giles and Gladys Giles Lawton.

Albert's father was killed in a canyon accident when he was twelve years old. He learned early how to take care of himself. He herded sheep in Utah and Wyoming and worked in the mines at Park City and Eureka, Utah.

He met and married Hazel Lindsay and since then has been a prosperous farmer. They bought the Lindsay farm in Center Creek where James and Agnes Lindsay had moved in 1879. Hazel has led an active life in Center Creek working in the Relief Society and as President of the No. 1 Camp of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers.

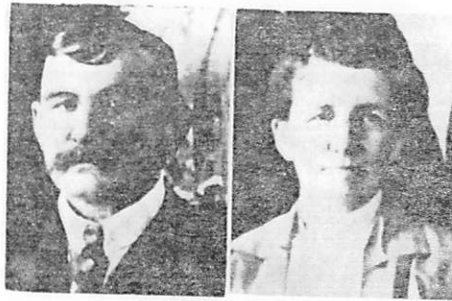
WILLIAM FORMAN, CATHERINE CAMPBELL AND MARY LOURY MONTGOMERY

William Forman was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 17, 1834 to John Forman and Margaret Major.

When about twenty years old he embraced the gospel and became a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, uniting with the Glasgow branch of the

CHECKS	LIST SINGLY	DOLLARS	CENTS
1			
2	Herbert		
3	Lorenzo		
4			
5	Clara		
6	Leah		
7			
8	Harold		
9			
10	Madison		
11	Mark Jeff		
12	Adrianne Hinkle		
13	Heber E. Hinkle		
14	North School		
15	Central		
16	Heber Bank		
17	Fabernacle		
18	Callie Ford		
19			
TOTAL		Graham	

ENTER TOTAL ON THE FRONT OF THIS TICKET



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